

Khaddam rejects Arafat reconciliation

BEIRUT (R) — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam has ruled out any reconciliation with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, according to an interview published Sunday. Mr. Khaddam told the Paris-based Arabic-language weekly Al Mostakbal that Mr. Arafat was slandering Syria, which he described as the leading opponent of Israel. "He has chosen a position which we would not have chosen for him. Reconciliation with him is unacceptable," the minister was quoted as saying. Mr. Arafat is fighting Syrian-backed Palestinian rebel forces around the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli. The rebels want to topple him from the leadership of the PLO. Mr. Arafat was expelled from Damascus in June after he charged that Syria was stirring up the Palestinian revolt. Syria denies the charge, though it does not hide its support for the rebels' goals.

Volume 8 Number 2419

AMMAN, MONDAY NOVEMBER 21, 1983 — SAFAR 16, 1404

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Hani Al Hassan
off to Paris

AMMAN (J.T.) — Hani Al Hassan, political advisor to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, has gone to Paris for talks with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. Reuters quoted Palestinian sources as saying Sunday, Mr. Hassan, who left for the French capital Saturday night, is a member of the Central Committee of the Fatah guerrilla group, the largest faction within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) headed by Mr. Arafat. Mr. Hassan came to Amman earlier this month to brief His Majesty King Hussein on the inter-Palestinian fighting in Tripoli, now in its third week.

Kaunda accuses Israel of Nazi practices

DHAKA (R) — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda accused Israel Sunday of aggression against the Palestinian people and compared its behaviour to Nazi leader Adolf Hitler's action against the Jews. "We condemn Hitler for killing six million Jews and similarly we condemn Israel, not for being a state of the Jews but for doing on Arabs what Nazis did on them," he said at a civic reception in the Bangladeshi presidential palace here.

Numeiri in U.S.

WASHINGTON (R) — Sudanese President Jaafar Mohammad Numeiri meets President Reagan Monday at the start of a two-day visit which officials expect to cover American aid and Sudan's tense relations with Libya and Ethiopia. Khartoum and Washington saw the Libya-backed invasion of Chad earlier this year as a threat to Sudan and the U.S. responded by sending two Airborne Warning And Communications System (AWACS) planes there. They were withdrawn in August. Khartoum more recently reported that rebels based in neighbouring Ethiopia had launched an attack in southern Sudan in an upsurge of guerrilla activity.

De Mita questions Italian role in Lebanon

ROME (R) — The head of Italy's Christian Democrat Party Sunday questioned the stationing of Italian peacekeeping troops in Beirut in the light of France's air raid on leftist guerrillas last week. Party Secretary Ciriaco De Mita backed Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti who had criticised the French revenge raid on pro-Iranian Shi'ite militants for a suicide bomb attack on the French contingent in Beirut last month. He said: "If the government is not able to control our allies' initiatives... the role of the Italian peace contingent must be reconsidered and, with careful attention, the reasons for its permanence."

Turkey sends envoy to Saudi Arabia

JEDDAH (R) — Turkish Defence Minister Haluk Bayulkun arrived here Sunday to brief Saudi officials on the Cyprus situation following the unilateral declaration of independence by Turkish Cypriots in northern Cyprus, officials said.

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Jordan Times

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Israeli planes attack Lebanon bases; Syria reports two shot down

BEIRUT (R) — Israeli fighter bombers Sunday attacked commando bases in Syrian-held areas of Lebanon and Syria said its air defences shot down two of the jets.

Eye witnesses reported seeing one of the Israeli planes crashing into an area south of Beirut after its pilot parachuted to safety.

A Reuter reporter saw the pilot of the Israeli-made Kfir jet bail out as it catapulted to the ground, crashing into an orchard just south of Beirut. He was picked up by the Lebanese army.

An Israeli spokesman in Lebanon said Israeli planes had hit bases around the mountain towns of Bhamdoun, Sofar and Falougha in the central mountains east of Beirut.

The raid was a reaction to a series of attacks against Israeli troops that culminated in a roadside blast in southern Lebanon on Thursday in which one Israeli soldier was killed and six wounded.

In Damascus, a Syrian military spokesman said Syria had downed two planes, but there was no confirmation that a second was shot down.

The Syrian spokesman said Syrian ground defences confronted the Israeli jets at 2:05 p.m. (1205 GMT) while the Israelis were attacking positions of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) in Syrian-held territory in Lebanon.

He said the action prevented the Israelis from carrying out their mission.

But an Israeli spokesman in Tel Aviv said the planes had attacked Palestinian guerrilla bases, including installations of the Syrian-backed Saqia group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command (PFLP-GC) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP).

Sunday's strike was the second of its kind against guerrilla bases in Lebanon this week and the third since the Nov. 4 truck-bombing of an Israeli military headquarters in southern Lebanon which killed 61 people.

That day the Israelis bombed

The circling planes released hot air balloons to confuse heat-seeking missiles.

The Israelis last lost a plane over Lebanon on July 25 last year when Syrian troops shot down a Phantom fighter-bomber with a Soviet-made SAM-6 missile.

The Kfir crashed into a non-man's land close to the suburb of Hadath. The Lebanese army rushed to the scene and came under heavy machinegun and rifle fire from militiamen in the nearby Shati'ite Muslim slums.

The Reuter correspondent who saw the crash from his hillside house said two planes were flying westwards towards the sea shortly after 2:05 p.m. (1205 GMT) when one began to spin.

He said there was an explosion as the plane lost altitude and the pilot ejected. Gunmen opened small fire at him as he drifted to the ground under an orange, brown and white parachute.

The pilot landed about one kilometre away from the plane and military sources said he was unarmed by the gunfire.

The area where the plane crashed is about 30 kilometres west of where the attack took place. Sofar and Falougha are inside Syrian-controlled territory. Bhamdoun, which was held by the Israelis until they pulled back in early September, is a stronghold of PSP militia.

Lebanese military sources said the planes also hit targets around the towns of Deir Al Hayr and the Baalshayra, near Bhamdoun.

In occupied Jerusalem, a spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's government said the attack was carried out under Israel's policy of striking at guerrillas whenever deemed necessary.

Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor said the government held "a general discussion on the situation in Syria, its policy and military might." The meeting was held as the ministerial security committee, whose deliberations are secret.

No official statement was released on the talks, which centred on ways to secure the withdrawal of Israeli and other foreign troops from Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel, who flew to Riyadh Saturday, is also expected to visit Damascus. Washington and other Western and Arab capitals on a worldwide tour prior to a second round of national reconciliation talks in Geneva.

The Geneva talks were held under an agreement mediated by Saudi Arabia in September to end factional strife in Lebanon.

Municipal authorities buried the bodies of 40 unidentified victims of the fighting Sunday morning, security sources said.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said it had recorded 500 dead and 1,500 wounded in the fighting so far, but the total was bound to be much higher.

Shells and rockets rained down on positions of the Arafa loyalists in and around this northern Lebanese city as the two sides fought with artillery and small arms at its northern approaches.

Residents said the shelling was the heaviest since the fratricidal fighting began on Nov. 3, with up to 40 shells and rockets a minute pounding Arafa bases at the height of the bombardment.

Speaking to reporters at his command post in the city, Mr. Arafat said: "The Syrians and Libyans are trying to advance with tanks and armoured vehicles on two axes, on the seashore and from the east."

"We pushed them back," he said, adding that the rebel forces had lost three tanks and a number of other armoured vehicles.

Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), has regularly accused Syria and Libya of leading the Palestinian rebel assault on his last base in Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat aide said the situation on the ground was complicated, with both sides making limited gains.

"The positions are intertwined. In some areas they (the rebels) have crossed our positions, and in others we have advanced beyond theirs," he said.

The main focus of Sunday's fighting was the Mankoubin area, to



His Majesty King Hussein Sunday confers with Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz in an audience attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi (to Prince Hassan's left) and Court Minister Amer Khammash (Petra photo)

Nayef conveys Fahd message to Hussein

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday received a verbal message from King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia delivered at Al Nadwa Palace by Saudi Arabian Interior Minister Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz the Jordanian News Agency, Petra said.

Idris and the director of Badia police, the agency added.

It was also attended by an official delegation accompanying the Saudi minister. Later the Saudi delegation lunched with the King.

Prince Nayef arrived here Sunday on a three-day visit at the invitation of Mr. Obeidat.

In a statement upon arrival, Prince Nayef said that his visit was for holding talks with Mr. Obeidat and other officials on issues of mutual concern and those of interest to the Arab World in general, according to Petra.

Mr. Obeidat said that he hoped the visit will bring about more bilateral cooperation on joint security affairs within the framework of coordination between the two brotherly nations.

Petra said.

The audience was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Interior Minister Ahmad Obeidat, Public Security Director Mohammad

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MIDDLE EAST

Tehran claims 14 Iranians died in Lebanon air attacks

TEHRAN (R) — Fourteen Iranian revolutionary guards were killed last week when Israeli and French planes attacked targets in eastern Lebanon, an Iranian leader was quoted as saying Sunday.

Parliamentary speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, quoted by the national news agency IRNA, also said in announcing the deaths that about 30 Lebanese were killed in the raids.

Several hundred revolutionary guards were sent to Lebanon last year to join Palestinian, Syrian and Lebanese forces fighting on invading Israeli army. This was the first time that any of the guards had been reported killed.

The Iranians arrived in eastern

Lebanon after Syria and Israel agreed on a ceasefire, but there have been no reports of them taking part in full-scale fighting.

A Tehran newspaper said recently they were giving weapons training to young Lebanese.

IRNA quoted Mr. Rafsanjani as saying an Israeli raid on Lebanon and a French strike on Thursday "only succeeded in mortally wounding 14 of our dear, revolutionary and Mujahed (holy warrior) soldiers who were there

to help the Lebanese people."

He said their bodies would arrive in Iran via Damascus Monday or Tuesday.

The revolutionary guards were formed after Iran's 1979 revolution as a parallel force to the regular army. While their main responsibility is tackling anti-government groups in Iran, they also fight alongside other troops in the war against Iraq.

Iran said the Israeli and French raids hit civilian areas, but Israel and France said their planes struck bases used by Lebanese guerrillas closely linked with the Iranian revolutionary guards.

The guerrillas are Shiites like the majority of Iranians and some reports have linked them to the

suicide bomb attacks on U.S., French and Israeli military headquarters in Lebanon, in which several hundred troops died.

Iran has indicated approval of these attacks, but has denied any part in carrying them out.

The Tehran newspaper Islamic Republic said there was no difference between Western troops stationed in Lebanon to support the Lebanese government and the Israeli army which invaded the country in June last year.

"The Lebanese nation did not need much time to realize that the intruding forces had not come for peace in Lebanon but to guarantee the achievements of the Israeli war against the Muslims in Lebanon," it said.

Egypt still hamstrung by Camp David

By Nicholas Moore

Reuter

CAIRO — Six years to the day after the late President Sadat's dramatic peace mission to occupied Jerusalem, Egypt, which once held the key to Middle East peace or war, remains diplomatically hamstrung by the consequences of that day.

The nation of 40 million people, however, sees its coming stint on the U.N. Security Council as a chance to rebuild something of a role for itself in Arab and global diplomacy.

Egyptian media has given special prominence to news that Egypt would despatch fact-finding envoys to several capitals before taking its Security Council seat in January 1984.

Cairo seeks to show that it will take its U.N. duties seriously. Similar media attention has been accorded to the few, although increasingly more frequent visits to Cairo by ranking Arab officials and to Arab capitals by Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali.

None of the 19 Arab League members that broke off diplomatic relations with Egypt when Mr. Sadat signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979 has yet restored them.

But less formal links with countries such as Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Morocco have persisted and Egypt has provided military assistance to Iraq for its war with Iran.

Only such Arab radicals as Syria and Libya continue to ostracise Egypt and official sources say there have been discreet contacts with the Syrians through a third party.

Egypt, however, lacks leverage, military or financial, for a decisive role in the power play diplomacy of the region.

Since the peace treaty, the army, more than 750,000 strong at the time of the October 1973 war with Israel, has been reduced to around 500,000. Half of it is said by the defence minister, Field Marshal Mohammad Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala, to be watching the frontier with Libya.

It behooves the United States for modern weapons, just as the nation as a whole depends on U.S. aid to help plug a yawning deficit.

The sixth anniversary of President Sadat's peace initiative is a fitting occasion to remind the United States that it has as great a commitment to Middle East peace



Carter and Sadat at Camp David

as have Egypt and Israel," said the English-language Egyptian Mail.

It was time for the U.S. to honour our commitment and use Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's current Washington visit to press Israel for concessions in the interests of peace, the newspaper said.

Anguished bystander

Lacking either the military clout of Syria or the financial power that, at least before oil prices sagged, was exercised by Saudi Arabia, Egyptian Middle East diplomacy is seen as little more than the pleadings of an anguished bystander, say Arab and Western diplomats in the region.

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Liberation Organization (PLO). Back in 1976, when the Syrian army battled Mr. Arafat's men during the Lebanese civil war, Egypt with Saudi Arabia played a key role in restraining Damascus, diplomats recall. But in the present PLO crisis no such Egyptian-Saudi alliance seems to have been forged, they add.

But some suggest that the Arab crisis might hasten Egypt's re-integration with at least the Arab moderates.

They argue that, were the Arabs to split dramatically over Mr. Arafat, the moderates would have nothing more to lose if they braved Syrian and Libyan wrath and, in a group, formally welcomed Egypt back to the fold.

Egypt's modest world role and, above all, the end of confrontation with Israel, at least enable President Hosni Mubarak to concentrate on pressing domestic issues and what may be a developing crisis in Egypt's African "backyard."

Khartoum reports speak of new fighting in the south of Sudan, a nation with which Egypt has a defence pact. Sudan says Libya and Ethiopia support the anti-government rebels.

At home, Mr. Mubarak has striven to end the so-called "terrifying" birth rate that adds one million to the population every 11 months. Yet, even now, Egypt can grow little more than half the food needed by its own people.

Tudeh Party members to be put on trial

TEHRAN (R) — Iran's revolutionary prosecutor-general, Hosseini Mousavi-Tabrizi, said members of the country's outlawed Communist Party would be put on open trial soon.

The national news agency IRNA said Mr. Mousavi-Tabrizi made the statement Saturday to clergymen in the theological centre of Qom.

More than 1,500 Communist Party (Tudeh) members have been arrested since February, official reports said.

Iraqi envoy off to Moscow

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz left for Moscow on an unexpected trip to the Soviet Union.

The official Iraqi news agency said Mr. Aziz would have talks with Soviet officials on "bilateral relations and the situation in the region" during a visit lasting several days.

It said a high level delegation was accompanying Mr. Aziz.

Kurdish rebels release 2 kidnapped foreigners

BAGHDAD (R) — Kurdish rebels have freed a West German national and a Yugoslav worker they had kidnapped in northern Iraq early this month, foreign diplomats said Sunday.

They said Kadhafi Karl-Heinz, of west Germany, and Jusuf Jajac, of Yugoslavia, were seized by rebels near Khleifan, a village some 40 kilometers from the Iraq-Iran border, on Nov. 4.

The diplomats said the two were freed two days ago after successful mediation efforts by Iraqi aut-

Accounts differ on success of French raid on Baalbek militia

BAALBEK, Lebanon (R) — French warplanes destroyed a three-storey building used by pro-Iranian militiamen during Thursday's air raid near the northeastern Lebanese town of Baalbek, local security sources said.

The building stood within the walls of what used to be a Lebanese army barracks and the "Islamic Amal movement", which stormed the compound in September, has not let journalists to inspect the damage.

The sources said the Lebanese army had used the building as an ammunition dump but its function under its new masters was not known.

Baalbek residents said the French Super Etendard fighters scored at least one hit inside the barracks, though most of their bombs and rockets exploded harmlessly in the nearby hills.

There were no reports of the repeated explosions or heavy smoke usually linked with successful strikes on weapons stores.

"Islamic Amal", an offshoot of the Beirut-based Shiite paramilitary organisation Amal (hope), has positioned more anti-aircraft guns around the barracks.

Local accounts of the French

raid as an act of revenge for the killing of the 58 French paratroopers in south Beirut, though the French defence ministry said it was a pre-emptive strike to prevent further attacks on its Beirut contingent.

Many foreign press reports have had Mousawi responsible for last month's suicide bomb attacks on U.S. and French troops in Beirut and on Israeli soldiers in the southern port of Tyre. Mr. Mousawi welcomed the attacks but said he had not part in them.

The casualty toll from the raid is still uncertain.

Hospital sources in Baalbek said only two people died, a Lebanese farmer and an Iranian, and seven Iranians were injured.

It is believed that the United States has a fitting occasion to remind the nation as a whole depends on U.S. aid to help plug a yawning deficit.

The spokesman said Turkey hoped the problem could be solved through the good offices of the U.N. Secretary-General within the framework of an earlier decision on the resumption of intercommunal talks in Cyprus.

A Turkish foreign ministry spokesman commented Saturday: "The decision of Turkey to recognise the northern Cypriot rep-

orties, but gave no details.

It was not known which Kurdish group had kidnapped the two men, but rebels led by Masoud Barzani are believed to be active in the area. Kurdish insurgents are seeking greater autonomy for the Kurds.

The diplomats said both men employed by a sub-contractor of the West German concern Krupp which is building an observatory in northern Iraq were now back at their company's camp in Khleifan, on Nov. 4.

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arkies should not be expected to be altered by the resolution and the opinion of the Security Council."

Turkey is the only country that has officially given recognition to the new state declared by Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash last Friday.

The spokesman said Turkey hoped the problem could be solved through the good offices of the U.N. Secretary-General within the framework of an earlier decision on the resumption of intercommunal talks in Cyprus.

A Turkish foreign ministry spokesman commented Saturday: "The decision of Turkey to recognise the northern Cypriot rep-

orties, but gave no details.

It was not known which Kurdish group had kidnapped the two men, but rebels led by Masoud Barzani are believed to be active in the area. Kurdish insurgents are seeking greater autonomy for the Kurds.

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Turkish delegation meets information minister

AMMAN (Petra) — The visiting Turkish press delegation called on Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh Sunday to discuss the Middle East issue and also visited the University of Jordan.

The minister outlined the developments in the Palestine problem and paid tribute to the existing Jordanian-Turkish relations which he described as progressing and developing in the interest of both peoples.

This relationship serves Arab

and Islamic causes alike the minister said.

The delegation arrived here Saturday evening on a five-day visit prior to a visit to Jordan by Turkish President Kemal Ermen scheduled to take place early next month.

The delegation later visited the University of Jordan where they met its president, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, who briefed them on the developments at the university and in its programmes.



Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh (at desk) Sunday speaks to visiting journalists from Turkey (Petra photo)

U.S. women prepare Christmas carnival

AMMAN (J.T.) — Visions of Sugar Plum Fairies in the form of stuffed dolls called "Strawberry Shortcake", "Blue-berry Muffin", and "Apple Dumpling" will be found among the many items on sale at the American Women of Amman (AWA) Christmas Carnival.

The event will be held Friday Dec. 2, 1983 from 11 am until 4 pm at the American Community School near Eighth Circle.

Chairwoman of the Christmas Carnival, Carolyn Clark, has been busy since January organising the various projects with her helpers. Many of the articles are hand sewn or crafted.

"Not only is there an abundance of the perennially favourite stuffed toys, but there are gifts for every one in the family and the house, too," Mrs. Clark said.

"In keeping with the seasonal theme of the event, there will be a "Draw-a-Free" table, as well as home decorations in "Deck the Halls".

Mrs. Clark said that, even though this was an annual affair put on by the AWA to benefit many

welfare projects, other organisations such as the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, the Cerebral Palsy Foundation, and the Girl and Boy Scouts will be participating.

The American Women of Amman produce a bazaar annually in December. Mrs. Clark said and the proceeds go to a wide variety of worthy causes in Jordan.

"It is AWA policy to provide goods and material rather than direct cash endowments," AWA Publicity Chairwoman Alma Annab said. Previously the club helped erect and establish a community library in the Souf Camp, she added.

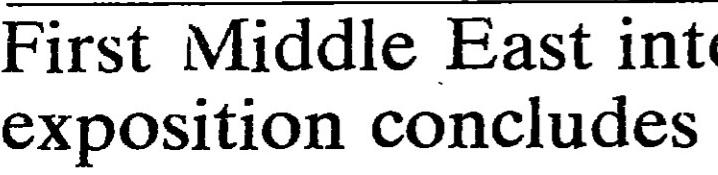
They have also helped to provide musical instruments for the Blind School, and assisted in a kitchen project with the Catholic Relief Services.

In addition to the more than 14 tables of food and crafts, a unique hand-made and decorated doll's house is being raffled, Mrs. Annab said. "Another raffle will include over 30 prizes generously donated by local merchants, she added.

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By P.V. Vivekanand
Special to the Jordan Times

ZARQA — The Middle East International Defence Exposition (MEIDE)'83, the first of its kind in the region, concluded at the Zarqa Free Zone Sunday.

During the six-day exhibition of defence and defence-related equipment, military delegations from about 10 countries viewed the latest technology in modern warfare and defence. Prominent of the delegations which visited MEIDE '83 were from Kuwait, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, Chile, France and Egypt. Also, a number of ambassadors and military attaches accredited to Jordan visited the exposition, held at the Zarqa Free Zone, 12 kilometres east of here.

Apart from the foreign delegations, a number of senior personnel from the Jordanian Armed Forces also used the opportunity to be briefed on the advancement of defence technology since World War II.

His Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, accompanied by a number of senior army officers, took special interest in the equipment on display. Bernard Buison, who briefed the Prince on the various equipment manufactured by the French Compagnie D'Informatique Militaire, Spatiale et Aeronaute (CIMSA), said the Prince had taken a keen interest in the artillery command, control and communication system which was on physical display at MEIDE '83.

Various other equipment and systems on display included small arms, missiles, aircraft models, tactical computers and radar systems, machine guns, grenades and rockets, training equipment, military clothing and shoes.

His Highness Prince Abdullah is briefed by Bernard Buison on an advanced artillery command, control and communication system displayed at MEIDE '83

The Chilean company Cardoen exhibited cluster bombs of the type used by the Israelis in their invasion of Lebanon in 1981. The most outstanding item displayed by Singapore was the "lightest machinegun" in the world, Ultimax 100. A spokesman for the company said Ultimax 100 is the most cost-effective machinegun

which requires the minimum of maintenance.

Forty-one companies from all over the world participated in MEIDE '83 and some of the participants were of the view that lack of adequate publicity on the international level was one of the major reasons for the limited number of foreign delegations which visited MEIDE '83. However, they commented that since such an event is being held in Jordan for the first-time ever, the exhibition was, on the whole, "a satisfactory affair."

John Marshall, official show manager for MEIDE '83, commented: "We are all learning from this experience... the Jordanian authorities, the Free Zone administration, customs authorities."

"Considering the fact that being host to such an event is the first experience for the country, it is most remarkable that we found the enthusiasm and co-operation highly appreciable."

Mr. Marshall also cited the absence of aircraft at MEIDE '83 also contributed to the lesser-than

Marijuana smokers sentenced

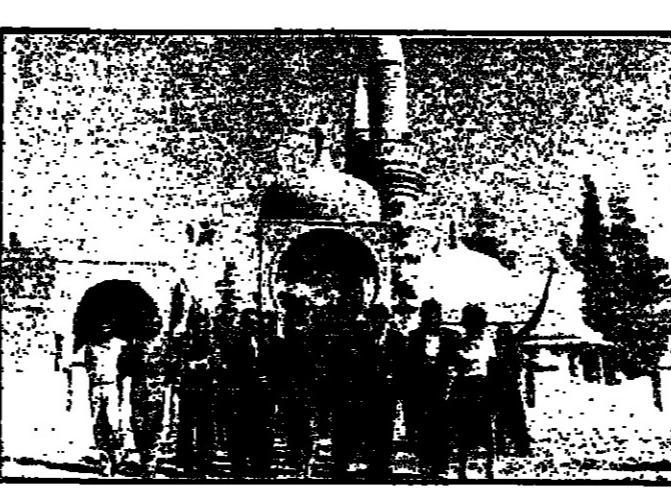
AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced two people, Ricardo Usama Khouri and Hassan Farah Abu Jaber, to three years in prison and to pay a fine of JD 200 each for smoking marijuana. The two were sentenced in absentia.

The court also fined Dr. Adel Abdul Rahim Hiwari and Yusuf Jamil Tadrus JD 100 each for possessing fire arms without a licence. Also 31 merchants were fined JD 30 each for violating Ministry of Supply regulations.

The military governor Sunday endorsed the sentences.

1984 budget endorsed

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Sunday debated the 1984 national draft budget and gave it its final approval. The draft budget will now be referred to the National Consultative Council (NCC) for discussion and approval in accordance with constitutional procedures.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday (top) tours east Amman having (below) been briefed on new projects in the area by Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh (Petra photo)



Institute chief urges Arab action to improve image

By Ara Voskian
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordanian graduates from West German institutions could be a great help in interpreting Arab policies and expectations to the German people.

Managing Director of the Institute for International Relations Dieter Bielenstein said here Saturday.

Jordanian graduates who return from Germany can be a bridge between the two countries since they know us and they know their own country," Mr. Bielenstein said.

Mr. Bielenstein is currently visiting Jordan and several Arab states to submit memoranda proposing new avenues of approach for "rectifying and improving the Arab World's image in the Federal Republic of Germany."

He has already submitted his memorandum to the Jordanian authorities.

Arab image inaccurate

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Bielenstein said that the Arab image in West Germany is either "unfound, distorted or inaccurate". Arabs are seen as an economic power because of their vast oil resources, he continued.

They are considered as a great

source of energy and finance while people having a disregard for the cultural, political and social aspects of the Arab World, he said.

"We in Germany need more information about this part of the world. The voice of the Arab World is not strong enough in Germany unlike the Israelis," he said.

"Arabs have a message to convey. They have got the resources and the means to do that," Mr. Bielenstein added.

Although the institute is offering possibilities to change the image of the Arab World in Germany, Mr. Bielenstein believes that some initiative must come from the Arab side.

Rectifying misconceptions

He outlined four different ideas that could rectify the Arab image. In the mass media, Arabs should intensify the information from their viewpoints on political, economic, cultural and religious issues, he suggested.

Travelling exhibitions could highlight the successes of Arab countries in different fields. He went on to say.

RSS seminar concluded

AMMAN (J.T.) — An eight-day training course on non-destructive testing of metals and machinery using ultra sonics ended at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Sunday.

The course was organised in cooperation with the Swiss government-run Material Testing Laboratories (EMPA).

Addressing the closing session,

Engineer Ali Ajlouni, of the RSS's Mechanical Engineering Department said that the course was designed to improve the performance of technicians and other staff employed by companies, factories and public and private organisations in Jordan and to help introduce modern technology in Jordan to help promote the country's development projects.

The course was aimed at ori-

Queen tours community projects in east Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday visited the Amman Municipality and toured a number of municipality projects and districts in east Amman.

At the municipality, she met Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh and the municipal council and senior officials, and listened to a briefing on the capital's development projects.

Mr. Rawabdeh spoke in particular about schemes underway for establishing public parks and youth centres. Projects designed to beautify the city, particularly those being implemented at Jabal Al-Zarqa highway, King Abdullah Street, Al-Mahatta Road and will set up a museum in the traditional Islamic style to house ancient Islamic

coins at Mahatta, Mr. Rawabdeh said.

He also explained projects being carried out to overcome traffic congestion within the capital, which entail, among other things, the creation of interchanges, the opening of the Wadi Al-Haddid Highway which will link with Abu Nuseir Road, and the Amman-Irbid Road, heading north towards Jerash and Irbid.

The municipality is also carrying out projects to enlarge and beautify the Amman-Zarqa highway, King Abdullah Street, Al-Mahatta Road and will set up a museum in the traditional Islamic style to house ancient Islamic

coins at Mahatta, Mr. Rawabdeh said.

She also visited Al-Manar preparatory school for girls and was briefed by the headmistress on the general conditions prevailing in the school. Later she called at the site of the Mahatta Al-Fath mosque where Mr. Rawabdeh explained that it was being built in the traditional Islamic style.

The original mosque, Mr. Rawabdeh said was the first to be set up by the Arab army under the reign of King Abdullah Ibn Al-Hussein in 1933.

The project, he added, is being set up on a 1.2-dunum plot of land to replace the old one.

Queen Noor concluded her tour at Jabal Al Hashmi where she inspected work on a children's centre being set up by the municipality and other projects for offering local inhabitants social and recreational services.

These projects include the establishment of a public park or multipurpose hall and a children's library.

chainman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Palestine National Council (PNC), to deliver a lecture to politicians and journalists after which he held official talks with leading members of all the parliamentary parties for the first time.

Mr. Bielenstein is optimistic that the Arab initiative will materialise. "We need patience, persistence and continuous detailed work in many areas of small activities."

Capacity and capability

"Jordan has the people, the ideas, the capacity and the capability for presenting information on the Arab region in cultural, political and all other aspects," he added.

Mr. Bielenstein, who visited Jordan for the first time in 1981, expressed his admiration for Jordan's stand in relation to the Middle East problem.

"Jordan, for historic reasons, has to shoulder the heavy burden of the Middle East problems. I admire the responsible way the country (Jordan) is shouldering this heavy responsibility," he said.

Dome cast on JD 4m mosque in Abdali area

AMMAN (Petra) — A ceremony for casting the dome of the King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein Martyr's Complex took place here in Abdali Sunday.

Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif made a speech on the occasion in which he praised the efforts and skills of the local engineers who are building the complex.

The project is being set up on a 1,700 square metre area and is expected to cost JD 4 million, the minister said.

He added that the complex will include: A mosque, accommodating nearly 3,000 male worshippers with a separate qua-

ter for female worshippers of a 350 capacity, an octagon-shaped 40-metre high minaret, a royal dais, a school for teaching Koranic studies, a staff room and two separate flats.

It will also hold a 750-capacity conference hall, a library, a car park for 180 cars and offices for the clergy.

According to the minister, locally produced materials are being employed in the construction of the complex whose interior will be decorated with Islamic-style frescoes and artistic designs.

He said that the project is expected to be completed in March 1985.

Top American pianist to star in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mary Stanton, the internationally acclaimed concert pianist and chamber musician, will hold two public concerts here at the invitation of the United States Information Service (American Centre).

All proceeds from these performances will be donated to the Council of International Programmes (CIP) for social workers, Jordan chapter.

The CIP is a private voluntary organisation that sponsors cultural and professional exchange programmes in the fields of social work and special education.

Ms. Stanton was born in Baltimore, Maryland and graduated from the Peabody Conservatory of Music under the guidance of Walter Hautzig.

She continued her studies in

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 Subscriptions: U.S. \$14.00 per year. Jordan \$14.00 per year.
 Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
 Extra copies of previous issues are available from the

A double tragedy

AMIDST the confusing reports and deluge of information about the events around Tripoli, northern Lebanon, we have apparently forgotten the serious repercussions within the occupied Arab territories and the adverse effects these events have on the Palestinian struggle for liberation and freedom.

As the Tripoli events overshadowed those in the occupied territories causing us momentarily to forget about the real situation in the occupied lands, the Israeli enemy did not overlook the fact that the events in Lebanon could be well exploited to serve Zionism and its objectives in Palestine.

The Arab masses in the occupied Arab lands have, over the past few days, staged violent demonstrations in towns and villages and in refugee camps in support for the unity of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Similar to all other violent demonstrations, the demonstrators blocked main roads and attacked Israeli military vehicles and settlers with stones — their only remaining weapon in the face of Israeli oppression.

The Israeli government Sunday unveiled a \$1.5 billion project to move thousands of Palestinians out of refugee camps on the occupied West Bank because it regards the camps as a hotbed of unrest against the occupation. According to the head of the West Bank "civil administration," General Shlomo Ilya, the move would reduce anti-Israeli unrest in the area and save the Israelis from violent demonstrations.

This Israeli plan can be regarded as one aspect of Zionism's exploitation of the events in Lebanon. No doubt, these events would also help fuel Israel's propaganda machine against the Arab Nation in general and greatly help Israel's psychological warfare against our kinsmen in the occupied lands in particular.

Israel will no doubt resort to this kind of warfare to break the Palestinian spirit of resistance — the driving force behind the Palestinian demonstrators — so as to force them into succumbing to oppression and accepting the de facto situation. Israel wants them to capitulate and co-exist with the Zionists in a humiliatory manner as has been the case with the Palestinians who have been clinging to the idea of a homeland since the creation of the Jewish state in 1948.

The events in Tripoli represent a double tragedy, since they not only harm the legitimate Palestinian leadership, but are now being used to destroy the infrastructure of the whole Palestinian struggle.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Arab League sadly lacking

THE ARAB League has procrastinated until it becomes too late to take any action at all in Lebanon to stop the fighting between Palestinians, and Libyans and Syrians. The Soviet Union, the non-aligned nations and other powers announced they will take measures to stop the fighting. The Non-Aligned Movement announced it will send a mission with representatives from India, Yugoslavia, Cuba and Senegal to try to put an end to the massacre. The Arab League has just woken up and realised it must do something in this respect. The Arab League should have adopted a different attitude. It should have interfered from the very beginning to stop any deterioration in the situation.

At least it could have called for an Arab foreign ministers' meeting that might have given an impetus to the Arab mediation efforts. It is not only part of its job to interfere but such action is basic and one of its main responsibilities. The Arab League should shoulder its responsibilities and take speedy action now if it wants to maintain its status as a political organisation among world nations.

Sawt Al Shaab: Inaction, tacit approval

IT IS hard to believe that the Arab leaders have not yet arrived at a decision as to what should be done to stop the fighting in Lebanon. It is hard to believe that the Arabs everywhere have not yet realised the proportions of the massacre around Tripoli. It is also hard for us to believe that the Arab silence is not tantamount to tacit approval or a condoning of the Syrian and Libyan actions against thousands of innocent people.

If there is no reason for the Arab countries to stop them from interfering, why then should they remain silent while watching rockets fall on women and children and witnessing the Libyan and Syrian regimes committing crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese people. Why should the Syrian regime be allowed to pursue its criminal actions in Lebanon, and why should Syria be allowed to impose a bloodbath on Lebanon and destroy that country? We believe that Syria must not be allowed to paralyse the will and actions of Arab unanimity, and therefore we expect the Arab leaders to take speedy action to end the bloodshed.

Al Dustour: Responsibility to act now

WE WELCOME the Arab League moves to end the conflict in Lebanon. We have always believed that the Arab League can and must act for the interest of Arab Nation. To end the bloodshed in Lebanon and to stop the Libyan-Syrian attacks on the Palestinians are among the very basic responsibilities of the Arab League. Its moves would no doubt enhance the mediation efforts exerted by the Gulf nations to put an end to the fighting. Two weeks have elapsed and much Lebanese and Palestinian blood has been shed and, as we look on, the fighting continues and no one seems able to put an end to it.

We are not blaming the Arab League for its failure to stop the conflict nor do we put the blame on the Gulf nations, but both have a responsibility to act now before it is too late. The Libyans and the Syrians are of course to blame because they are sending forces to attack the Palestinian leadership, the refugee camps and innocent civilians. This should be cause enough to make the Arab League call for an Arab meeting at ministerial level to discuss the situation. But we hope that the Arab League will not fall victim to blackmail by any Arab country and so make its mediation totally fruitless.

DE FACTONOMICS

Jordan's development: Challenge and response

By T.A. Jaber

In my readings on Jordan's development, I have encountered very few studies or papers that cover the pre-World War II period, particularly in the area of economics. Recently, Dr. Jawad Anani, the Minister of Labour, has completed a paper entitled "Jordan's Development: Challenge and Response", which will be the introduction to a book written by a friend from Bangladesh. Dr. Abdul Majeed Khan, on Jordan's population.

Dr. Khan is currently the Minister of Education and Religious Affairs in his country. Before taking this post, he was in Amman for four years as the regional coordinator for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities programmes.

In his thought-provoking paper, and eloquent style, Dr. Anani presented systematically the theme that Jordan's development in the last

century was determined by the proper convergence of two factors, namely, land and people. Since arable land constitutes only 8 per cent of Jordan's total area, and the population face in Transjordan was very limited a century ago, the impressive development which Jordan achieved over the years can be explained by the proper management of the country and the capitalisation on the inflow of resources. However, this process was not, and is not expected to be, smooth. Rather it was a jump from one position to a higher one in a challenge and response behaviour. Let us see how.

Transjordan was over the last century a melting pot of people. Arabs as well as others, who sought it as refuge, probably on transitory bases, but then settled and excelled in various walks of life. Starting the twentieth century with a population of 100,000, its present people of 2.5 million was the

result of the inflow of Palestinians, Syrians, Circassians, and others in addition to the natural increase. The author traces back these movements and the contribution of each incoming community. The fact remains that Jordan was able to assimilate these communities and move rapidly into a modern

century. The inflow of people into Jordan was not justified in the abundance of arable land nor the availability of other natural resources. These are all of limited quantities, including land, water, phosphate production, potash and others. What are then the sources of growth and development in Jordan?

The author underlines seven sources of development in Jordan. These are political stability, massive public and private investment in education, social mobility, entrepreneurship, a pragmatic rather than rigid and dogmatic

economic philosophy, the prevalence of economic rationality in allocating resources and Jordan's flexible stand in its internal and external relations. These factors are analysed in such a way that each one reinforces the other and they explain, as a whole, the developmental achievements of Jordan.

However, "uneasy lies the head", and Jordan had faced many challenges and continue to pop up their heads. These challenges have raised doubts, in certain instances, of Jordan's viability, particularly when all of them converge and deepen. Nevertheless, Jordan was able to stand up successfully to these difficult times.

The paper highlights the following overall challenges: The military and political threat posed by Israel and its occupation of Arab territories; the impact of high population growth on the population struc-

ture; the imbalance in the geographical distribution of population; the dependence of the government budget on external financial sources; the increasing gap in food security; complete dependence on imported energy; meagre water resources; and the economic burden which Jordan must shoulder towards the West Bank population.

The author offers in illustrating Jordan's response to these challenges a lot of new ideas and insights of relevance to Jordan's development for the coming decades. For example, he perceives a shift from abiding with a plan documents to a more practical approach in development and resource allocation. The balancing of government budget should meet as soon as possible recurrent expenditures. There is now a need to emphasise qualitative improvements in Jordan's performance and not only quantitative changes. The high

consumption and inflation rates should be checked. Jordan must try harder to explore internal sources of energy and diversify its imports.

Looking to the future, the author concludes by emphasising two general conditions for Jordan's continued development, namely that Jordan has a real and deep interest in honourable peace, and that it must continue to work very closely with other Arab countries.

A serious study of the economic history of Jordan and the interaction of various factors in its development must be a debatable matter.

Dr. Anani's paper will definitely raise many questions, not only on previous historical trends but also on futuristic questions. It stands as an excellent example for frank and responsible consideration of Jordan's development and future.

Bitter Palestinian destiny in forlorn Khan Younis

By David Styan

FOR THE half million Palestinians crammed into the Gaza Strip the crisis in Lebanon and changing markets in Jordan have effectively closed the last market for the Strip's only export — citrus fruit. A few camp families own some land but most have to earn a living by making a daily four a.m. trek to factories and building sites in Israel. Up to half the daily wage is eaten up by the cost of transport, and so many deft Israeli regulations, and take the risk of spending the wee-hours on their work sites. The wages are only about half those paid to Israeli workers, but Gaza has the same spiralling inflation rate as Israel. For many families in the camp, life would be almost impossible if it were not for the money sent back by relatives fortunate enough to have found work in the Gulf states.

Khan Younis, one of the eight refugee camps in the Strip, lies midway between Gaza and Rafah. The centre of the town is dominated by a large mosque and the ruins of once extensive fortifications, but the visitor today is more likely to notice the garish Israeli film posters plastered over the stonework than the considerable beauty of the architecture. It is only a few minutes walk from there, through the mayhem of taxis, donkeys and camels and past the falafel and cake stalls, to the end of the camp.

The camp is a sprawling maze of single storey breeze-block houses which stretch down towards the sea. It is not so much the overcrowding, but the noise and the smell which frays the nerves of a foreigner new to refugee camp life. Despite the renewed warmth between the United States and Israel, deep differences remain over the Middle East.

Mr. Reagan is holding to his Sept. 1, 1982, proposal for Palestinian self-rule, in association with Jordan, in the territories now occupied by Israel. Israel has flatly rejected the plan. Washington also opposes Israel's policy of establishing Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank, although it has not gone so far as to call the settlements illegal, as the Carter administration did.

A Lebanese settlement is seen here as a prerequisite to movement on the larger Middle East peace process.

Washington is continuing to back Israel on its May 17 agreement with Lebanon that was to have paved the way for withdrawal of all foreign troops. The agreement has been denounced by Syria.

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But not all of those fortunate enough to find places and the necessary finance are allowed to leave: the Israeli authorities forbid some to leave on the grounds that their studies pose a "security threat." The majority have nothing more to look forward to than the

U.S.-Israeli intimacy less reluctant

By William Scally

Reuter

WASHINGTON — U.S.-Israeli relations, which have gone through cool periods, are showing renewed warmth symbolised by coming talks between President Ronald Reagan and Israeli leaders.

Israel's President Chaim Herzog meets senior U.S. officials this week and its new prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, will see the U.S. president later this month.

Although deep differences over the Middle East peace process remain between the two countries, officials from both express satisfaction over the present state of relations.

The historically close ties between Washington and Israel were battered by such Israeli actions as bombing an Iraqi nuclear reactor and annexing the Golan Heights in 1981, and invading Lebanon in 1982.

Mr. Herzog arrived in the United States on Monday for a 10-day stay. Although the Israeli presidency is largely a ceremonial post, U.S. officials say his talks with Mr. Reagan are substantive.

He is to be followed to Washington at the end of the month by Mr. Shamir, who succeeded Menachem Begin as prime minister last month, and Defence Minister

moshe Arens for talks expected to flesh out U.S.-Israeli ideas on "strategic cooperation".

U.S. moves to give a high profile to closer ties with Israel come amid joint concern over continued turmoil in Lebanon, where both countries have taken heavy losses in suicide bomb attacks, and over Syria's hard-line policies in the region.

Diplomatic analysts say Reagan administration policies of avoiding too close an embrace with Israel for fear of harming relations with moderate Arab states appear to have been changed by concern over Syria's intentions.

A senior U.S. official pointed to Syria's growing military strength, with the addition of modern Soviet missiles, and its hard line in Lebanon, where he said there was little indication President Hafez Assad was seeking a reasonable solution.

Washington's worries come to a head with U.S. charges of Syrian complicity in the Oct. 23 Beirut bombing attack which killed 239 American servicemen.

The official said that although joint military planning with Israel in Lebanon had not been discussed, a balance of power in the area was necessary to get Syria to agree to a peaceful settlement there.

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While details of the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation have not been worked out, Israel has already reaped a benefit.

During recent high-level Jerusalem talks, Mr. Shamir was informed that Mr. Reagan had decided to permit U.S. military aid funds to be used in the United States for research and development on Israel's Lavi fighter aircraft.

Concession opposed

This concession was opposed by the U.S. aircraft industry, which fears competition from the Lavi in international markets, and by Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger and other Pentagon officials who said Israel could buy existing U.S. planes.

The Washington talks are also expected to include discussion of Israel's request to improve U.S. aid terms by switching more of the \$25 billion a year in assistance from loans to grants to ease the Israeli interest burden.

The U.S. official did not rule out the possibility that strategic cooperation could include such ele-

ments as agreements on joint military manoeuvres and pre-positioning of American military supplies in Israel.

This would go further than the short-lived memorandum of strategic cooperation that lapsed in December 1981 with Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights, captured from Syria in 1967.

Deep differences

Despite the renewed warmth between the United States and Israel, deep differences remain over the Middle East.

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Can W. German SPD foil deployment?

By Paul Radford

Reuter

BONN — New U.S. nuclear missiles look set to be based in West Germany in the coming weeks despite relentless protests which have changed the country's political map.

West Germany, which has still not recovered psychologically from the destruction of its cities by World War II aerial bombing, is fertile soil for fears of a nuclear holocaust.

NATO plans to station 96 cruise and 108 Pershing-2 medium-range missiles in West Germany from next month have fuelled concern that the superpowers could contemplate a nuclear conflict centred on this country.

Although the anti-nuclear movement brought more than a million demonstrators onto the streets last month, it is now almost resigned to the fact that it will be unable to stop parliament voting to accept the missiles in a critical vote on Nov. 21.

The first Pershings are expected to be installed a few weeks later.

Despite the failure of mass protests over the past two years to prevent deployment, they have radically altered West German

politics. The nuclear issue largely spawned the emergence of the radical Greens as a parliamentary force this year as well as a policy turnaround by the opposition Social Democrats (SPD) and a nascent debate on the value of NATO membership.

"It would be a brave government that would now dare to try selling its people a future round of rearmament," a Western diplomat commented.

The deployments in West Germany are part of a NATO programme under which 368 missiles will also be deployed from next month in Britain and Italy and later in the Netherlands and Belgium.

West Germany is the only country taking Pershing-2s, the weapons most feared by the Soviet Union because they could hit Soviet command posts within 14 minutes of launching, though their range is insufficient to reach Moscow.

But the government has said preparations for deployment will start after the Nov. 21 debate in the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament.

U.S. sources indicate the site, all of which currently house shorter-range Pershing-1A missiles and relatively little preparation, should be ready by mid-December.

The sites chosen for the controversial missiles are an open secret despite an official silence from Bonn aimed at heading off anti-missile demonstrations.

Tito's memory still hangs over Yugoslav islands

By Richard Balmforth

Reuter

BRONI, YUGOSLAVIA

More than three years after the death of Yugoslavia's President Tito, the islands of Brioni still bear his personal stamp and testify to his legendary love of the good life.

Yacht and speed launches bob gently at anchor. Hotels and official residences are kept spotlessly clean as if "star" — the old man — might suddenly reappear.

On the island of Vanga, which Tito made his own, soldiers patrol with the vigilance of a practioner who have not been told their master is dead.

President Tito died in May 1980, but only now is Yugoslavia's tourist board drawing up tentative plans in line with a law to make the islands a national park and open them up to tourism.

But there are signs that not all members of the Yugoslav ruling elite, nostalgic for the good old days, go along with the idea.

Now, as in Tito's day, these islands remain out of bounds to all but the highest officials and their families, with the only other exceptions being visiting dignitaries.

President Tito converted Veliki Brioni, the archipelago's main island, from a bare and war-torn landscape flattened by allied air bombing into an idyllic setting for wildlife and exotic shrubs and trees.

On Vanga, lobsters cling to the jetty side in crystal-clear waters where mass fishing is unknown.

President Tito's ranch-style house, complete with a workshop and a photographic laboratory

where he indulged two personal hobbies, is set in the midst of the mandarin orchard he tended himself.

Sometimes President Tito summoned the entire Communist Party leadership to join him. One such meeting of the central committee in 1966 signalled the political downfall of Vice-President and State Security Chief Aleksandar Rankovic. Mr. Tito's one-time heir apparent.

Opening up the islands to tourism makes economic sense. According to officials, their maintenance today costs \$1.2 million per year, making it a fair-sized overhead for a country short of hard cash.

Apart from his residence on Vanga, President Tito maintained an official residence on Veliki Brioni called the White Villa.

Other residences on the island were put at the disposal of visiting statesmen entertained by President Tito during 30 years of rule that were marked by a high profile on the world scene.

In his twilight years, the late president spent more than six months of every year on Brioni, indicating the supreme confidence he had in his political authority in the country.

In a way, present-day Yugoslavia was as much decided by events on Brioni as it was by those in the capital, Belgrade.

A meeting here between President Tito, India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser laid the basis of the Non-Aligned Movement membership of which is still the cornerstone of Belgrade's foreign policy.

Soviet President Nikita Khrushchev visited here secretly to test President Tito's reaction to the impending Soviet intervention in Hungary in 1956.

In all more than 70 statesmen

including the Kremlin's Leonid Brezhnev and China's Hua Kuo-Feng were guests here.

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In all more than 70 statesmen



Marshal Tito with Egypt's Gamal Abdul Nasser (left) and India's Jawaharlal Nehru (right) during a meeting at Brioni (File photo)

Tito dead, seems an anachronism.

The islands would be organised from the mainland, they said.

Most curious for the visitor is the elaborate defence screen around the island which, with Mr.

possible attempt on Mr. Tito's life from the sea. Navy gunboats still

patrol the waters off Brioni and soldiers tell visitors that swimming is prohibited on the island.

There are still believed to be anti-aircraft batteries on the island, put there to protect against a

possible attempt on Mr. Tito's life from the sea. Navy gunboats still

patrol the waters off Brioni and soldiers tell visitors that swimming is prohibited on the island.

You open the door and start the engine, thinking that they would leave; but no, they continue their smoking as though they haven't seen you. You start to think that this just is not your day.

You leave your car, frowning, and tell them: "Would you please go?" "Why sure, honey, as soon as we finish our cigarette."

This is when you get furious. You look at them straight in the face and tell them: "You either leave or I'll start my car and drive off and I couldn't care less if you end up in pieces." You get into your car and the two youths leave, happy to have made you mad and within your earshot they say something obscene.

You feel like crying because you are so mad. How can one protect oneself from rudeness on the streets. It is of any consolation to you, the other day when I was driving something struck me on my left cheek — a raw egg. I stopped my car and got out with hair streaked with egg yolk, feeling criminal instincts.

When I caught the culprit, I was surprised to find that it was a 6 or 7 year-old boy who told me that he did it just for fun.

Undoubtedly the older ones are getting smaller, and small boys are becoming precocious, this season.

Randa Habib's Corner

Red lights and eggs

You stop at a red light and look on your left at a car parked alongside yours; the male driver, who saw you looking, reacts quickly. He seems to tell you something that you cannot understand and it bothers you. Fortunately the light turns green, and you leave.

You park your car near an office you want to visit and while you are gathering your things, two men pass by, laugh and start commenting about you. This makes you feel like strangling them. You are furious but you decide to remain calm.

Once in the office, you go on your way doing your business, and the incident is forgotten. Later, you go back to your car and you are surprised to see two young men sitting on the bonnet, carrying books and smoking.

You open the door and start the engine, thinking that they would leave; but no, they continue their smoking as though they haven't seen you. You start to think that this just is not your day.

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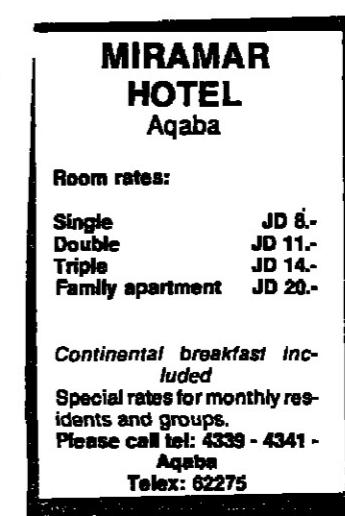
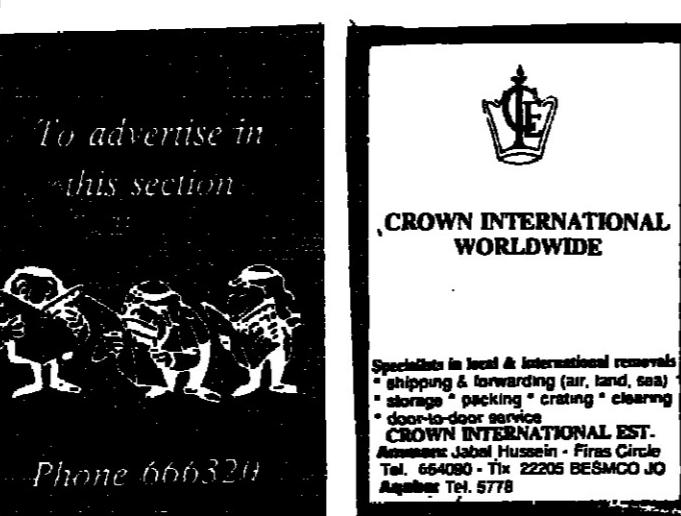
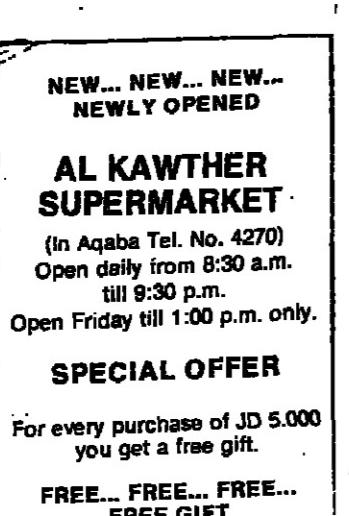
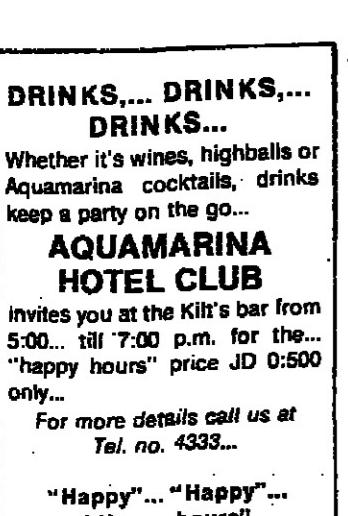
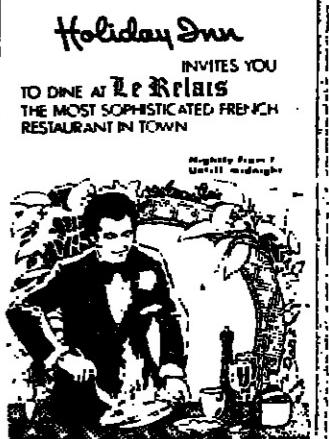
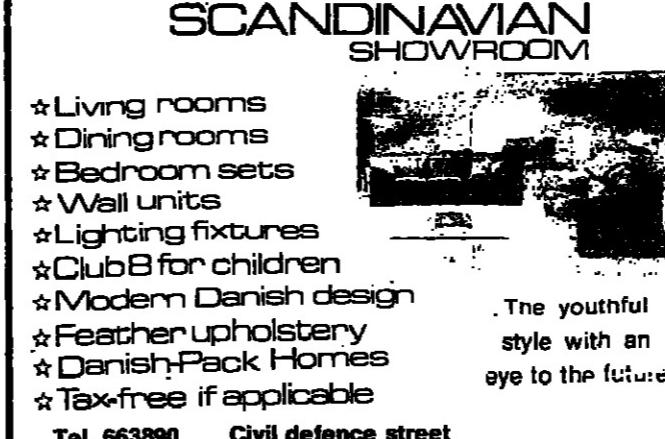
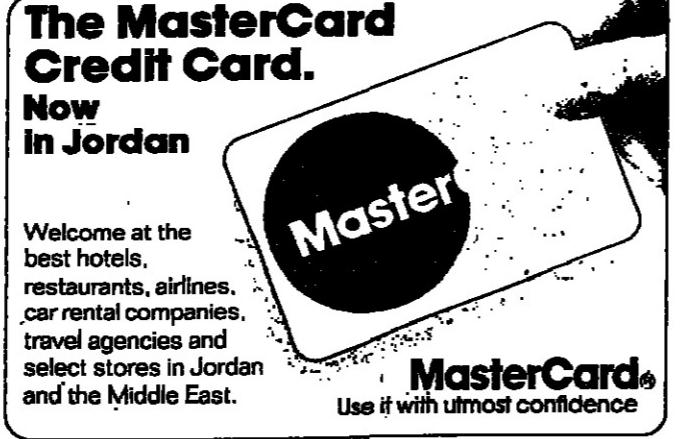
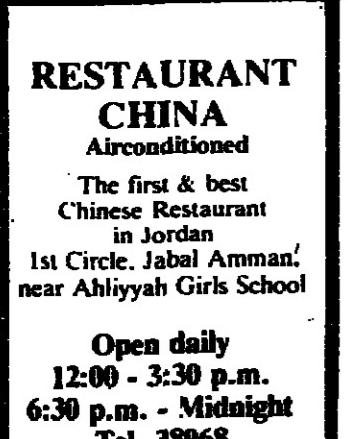
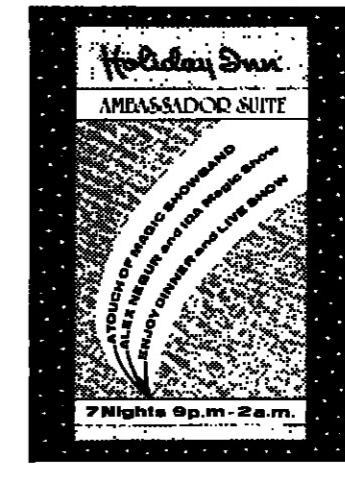
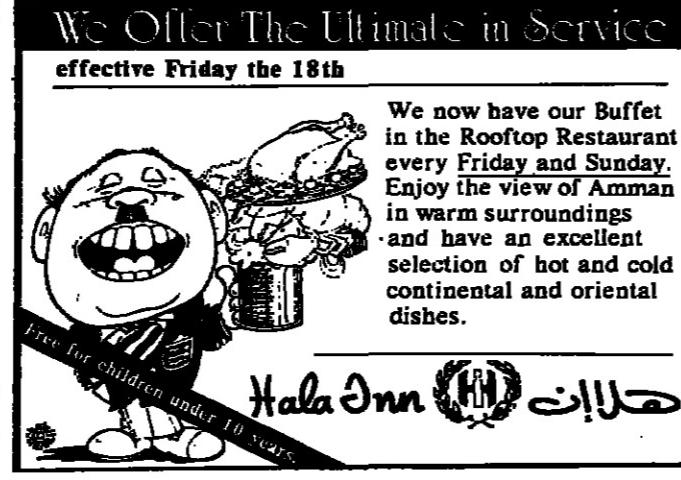
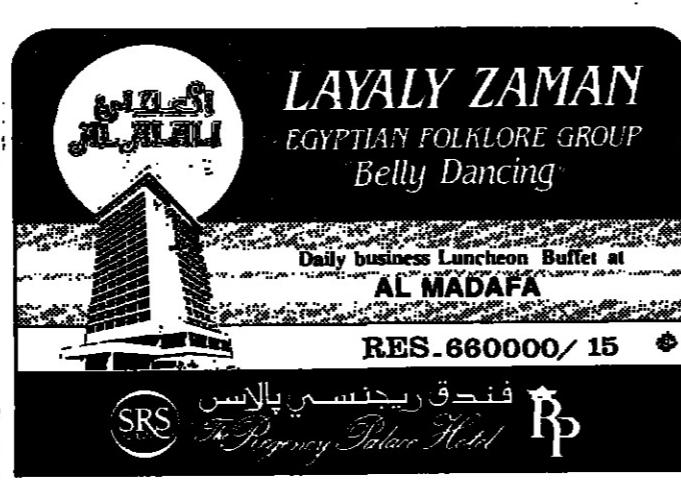
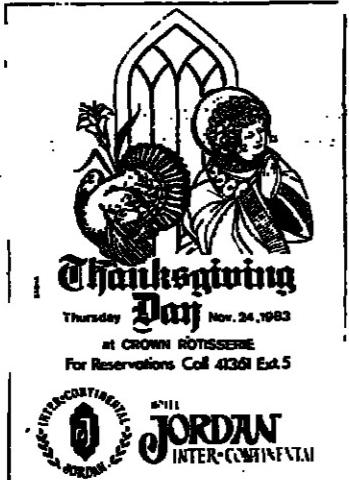
Movie business hits new high

WASHINGTON — The movie business hit a record \$1.500 million in box office receipts in the United States in the summer of 1983, up eight per cent over last summer's \$1.340 million.

The top money-making film, Return of the Jedi (the third "Star Wars" space adventure), grossed almost \$250 million.

Other popular films included: Flashdance, a romantic musical, which earned \$87.5 million; the comedy Trading Places, which grossed \$80.6 million; War Games, a high-technology adventure movie, \$68.2 million; Octopussy, a James Bond spy thriller, \$62.9 million; and Superman III, the third in the film series about the mythical superhero, \$62.5 million. — USIA.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE



SPORTS

Wihdat beats Offenbach in friendly soccer match

By Salameh Ne'matt
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan's Wihdat soccer team Sunday beat West Germany's Offenbach 2-1 in a friendly match held here at the Sport City stadium. The first goal of the match was scored by Offenbach's Rudel Folter after a good tussle with Wihdat's defence. The equalising goal came by a penalty kick scored by Wihdat's Walid Qandil, and the last goal scored by Walid Khass after a miraculous pass from Omar Salameh.

For over 30 minutes, Offenbach maintained pressure over Wihdat through carefully organised attacks while Wihdat launching aimed attacks later in the first half. Both teams took turns threatening each other's nets.

One of the noticed players of Wihdat was Ghassan Jumia who threatened Offenbach's goalkeeper more than once with his spectacular penetration of defense and strong long range strikes that found no way past inspired Offenbach goalkeeper.

The second Wihdat goal was a spectacular shot, when at the 14th

minute of the second half, Wihdat's centre forward Omar Salameh gave a brilliant pass to Walid Khass who penetrated defence with a strike hitting Offenbach's net with the last goal of the match.

As soon as the match was over, one could hear lamentations of various nature, some would say that refereeing was biased and that the penalty against Offenbach was unexplainable.

Bernard Czech, a sports reporter for the West German newspaper "Kicker" told the Jordan Times that the penalty against Offenbach is unjustified. The reporter who is accompanying the Offenbach delegation in their visit to Jordan also said that the second Wihdat goal was scored by Khass after an off-side that the referee seemed not to notice according to him. He nevertheless pointed out that the Wihdat performances was better than the one performed Saturday by the Faisali team in their match with Offenbach when they drew 1-1.

Both matches performed Saturday and Sunday were sponsored by the International Lions Club in Jordan. Proceeds of the two matches will be allocated to buy a mobile eye test clinic for the Jordan Eye Bank Society.

Attending the match were Mr. Ma'an Abu Nowar, Minister of Culture and Youth members of the diplomatic corps in Amman and about 16,000 spectators.



Offenbach player (right) moves in a bid to net a goal as Wihdat player (left) tries to foil the attempt in a friendly match at the Sports City stadium Sunday. (Photo by Yousef Al 'Alian).

Mudassar, Mohsin save Pakistan from brink of defeat

SYDNEY (R) — Opener Mudassar Nazar and Mohsin Khan pulled Pakistan back from the brink of another crushing defeat with a fighting second wicket stand on the third day of the four-day cricket match against New South Wales (NSW) Sunday.

Mudassar and Mohsin put on 115 as Pakistan reached 158 for one in their second innings after being forced to follow on 297 runs

behind when NSW dismissed them for 194 in the first innings Sunday morning.

New South Wales, whose massive first innings of 491 for eight declared appeared to give them a stranglehold on the match, now face a difficult task on the final day Monday to secure victory.

The tide turned with a spirited last wicket partnership of 63 between Ashraf Ali, who made 39, and Mohammad Nazir (20). It did not enable Pakistan to avoid the follow-on, but it served notice that the Australians' attack would not have things all its own way on a pitch becoming gradually slower.

By the end of the day the tourists, who lost their last two matches including an innings defeat in the first test in Perth, still trailed by 139 runs with nine second innings wickets remaining.

Injuries to former test paceman Len Pascoe and talented young all-rounder Greg Matthews severely restricted the home side's attack for the Pakistan second innings.

Pascoe bowled only five overs after the lunch before twisting his ankle and going off for treatment. Matthews tore the webbing between the spinning fingers on his right hand in an attempt at a catch and bowed chance off a powerful drive by Mohsin.

Miraculously, Matthews got enough hand behind the ball to deflect it to Murray Bennett at short mid-on for a diving catch. But Matthews spent the rest of the day in the dressing room and the injury required four stitches. He is unlikely to play again in the match.

McEnroe wins richest tennis tournament

ANTWERP, Belgium (R) — John McEnroe overwhelmed sixth-seeded Gene Mayer 6-4, 6-3, 6-2 in the final of the \$750,000 European Champions' Championship here Sunday to win the richest tournament prize in tennis.

In front of a near-capacity 15,000 crowd, McEnroe, runner-up last year to Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl, allowed fellow-American Mayer only one service break in the 125-minute match.

Second-seeded McEnroe, who unleashed nine service aces, said: "I served better than he did and put a lot of pressure on him. Except for the one service game I dropped, I won every game pretty easily."

McEnroe, the Wimbledon title-holder, picked up a cheque for \$200,000 — almost twice the prize of any other tennis tournament — while Mayer collected \$130,000.

Many of McEnroe's service games in the third set were limited to a serve and volleying smash from the net.

Lendl, who sent top-seeded McEnroe crashing out of the tournament Saturday, said: "McEnroe's serving and volleying are firmly in control."

The tournament was launched last year. Any player who wins three times in five years will be allowed to keep the trophy.

McEnroe started slightly shaky and was taken to deuce in his second and third service games before winning, once by firing two consecutive aces. He broke Mayer's serve at 5-4 to win the first set.

In the second set, McEnroe took Mayer's serve to go 2-0 up. Mayer broke back for 2-1, but McEnroe broke him again in the next game and from then on was firmly in control.

Navratilova bags 6th win over Evert Lloyd

TOKYO (R) — Wimbledon champion Martina Navratilova recorded her sixth victory this year over fellow-American Chris Evert Lloyd when she won a \$200,000 women's tennis tournament here Sunday.

Navratilova romped to her 80th singles win of the year as she dismissed Lloyd 6-2, 6-2 in just 60-minutes in the final of the four-woman exhibition tournament.

The 27-year-old Czechoslovak-born Navratilova, who also landed the U.S. Open title this year, collected \$100,000 and a Japanese car in the triumph.

Navratilova's only defeat in 1983 was to compatriot Kathy Horvath in the French Open. She will leave for Jakarta on Tuesday to compete in another exhibition match on Wednesday before moving onto Melbourne for the Australian Open.

Shriver snatches tennis classic title from Turnbull

BRISBANE (R) — American Pam Shriver won the Brisbane women's tennis classic title for the second time in three years Sunday when she scored an emphatic victory over holder Wendy Turnbull of Australia.

The 6-4, 7-5 win, snatched as rain threatened to interrupt the match, avenged her defeat by Turnbull in last year's final.

It was the first time Shriver, 21, has won two big titles in the same calendar year. Last April she won a women's tournament in Atlanta.

Rain fell as the top-seeded Shriver served for the match in the 12th game of the second set. Turn-
bull stormed: "The referee should have stopped play. I don't think you can have it raining and hope that someone wins the match. It's unfair to say continue because grass gets wet quickly."

Shriver said that when the rains started she pictured herself sitting in the dressing room for hours waiting to finish the match.

"When I was serving all I saw were umbrellas going up in the crowd in front of me which made it very hard to serve," she said.

West Germany beats Albania in Group 6 final

SAARBRUECKEN, West Germany (R) — West Germany scraped into the final of the European Soccer Championship here Sunday when defender Gerd Strack snatched a late winner against Albania in their final Group Six qualifying tie.

The reigning champions needed nothing less than victory against bottom-placed Albania to go through following their shock defeat at home to Northern Ireland on Wednesday.

And they snatched the 2-1 win just 10 minutes from time when Strack pounced to head home Bernd Foerster's perfect cross.

Plucky Albania, without an away goal in the group, rocked the Germans after 23 minutes when Tomori shot them ahead in their first serious attack.

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New trade in oil futures opens

LONDON (R) — A new kind of crude oil trading that is being greeted with scepticism by traditionalists in the oil industry opens in London Monday.

But organisers of the crude oil futures contract, to be launched on the International Petroleum Exchange (IPE), say it is part of a revolution in the oil industry that is giving the marketplace a greater say in oil-pricing decisions.

The crude contract is the first offered outside the United States. Similar contracts were launched in New York and Chicago earlier this year but are mainly aimed at the domestic U.S. market.

The IPE contract works in the same way as in the other futures markets that have been trading in the city of London for decades and cover commodities ranging from gold to potatoes.

Traders at the IPE will contract to buy or sell agreed quantities of high-quality sweet crude oil, deliverable on a specified date up to six months ahead.

Advocates of the fledgling crude futures system say it will create greater certainty in oil pricing and will allow oil suppliers to offer guaranteed rates to consumers.

Critics of the system see crude futures as a mainly speculative operation.

The industry's traditional distrust of the commodities markets,

ket, will normally liquidate their contracts before a delivery date falls due.

What the contract will provide, according to the IPE, is a mechanism by which the industry can hedge against unexpected price movements in an increasingly volatile world oil market.

In a typical crude oil futures deal, a trader with contract to sell physical crude oil at a future date will buy an equal quantity of futures on the IPE. If oil prices fall in the meantime, he may lose money on the physical deal but can recoup by selling his futures contract for a profit.

The formula works in reverse for crude oil buyers and enables both sides of the oil trade to "lock in" oil price months ahead of delivery.

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The industry's traditional distrust of the commodities markets,

which until recently have had little to do with oil, still exists in the top echelons of major oil companies as well as in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Both groups see more generalised trading in oil as a threat to their former tight hold on oil production and pricing.

The IPE acknowledges that speculative dealing, in which traders gamble on the possibility of price changes, is an integral part of the system and provides the futures market with cash liquidity.

But the IPE claims that futures trading, carried out in a formal market setting at which prices are publicly available, provides greater transparency to what has traditionally been a secretive industry.

The London exchange sees huge potential for expansion of trade in what chief executive Mr. Michael Bowers describes as "the most vulnerable and largest internationally traded commodity with an annual value in excess of \$300 billion."

Mr. Bowers, a former B.P. executive and the first oil man to run

the IPE, told Reuters earlier this year that the futures trade could bring great benefits to oil consumers once traditional prejudices had been broken down.

He said tour operators, airlines and public utilities were among the types of company that could use the market to "lock in" guaranteed prices for their customers.

Some experts are more sceptical about the long-term benefits. The Paris-based International Energy Agency (IEA) said in an internal memorandum this year:

"For those lucky enough to buy futures before trouble in the physical market begins, futures do guarantee availability at pre-disruption prices. Once trouble begins, however, the price of futures is likely to rise rapidly in step with the price of physical oil."

Some critics are also concerned about specific terms of the London contract and see problems arising in the minority of deals where oil is actually sold.

They also say futures dealing, particularly in the present depressed market, could lead to greater price volatility as speculators move in to take advantage of price uncertainties.

Jordan's money supply falls 0.3%

By Ibrahim Noori
Reuters

AMMAN — Jordan's narrowly-defined M-1 money supply fell 0.3 per cent in September compared with August to 881.8 million dinars (\$2.38 billion), and was 1.8 per cent higher in September last year, official figures issued Sunday showed.

M-1 comprises currency in circulation plus demand deposits at banks.

The more broadly defined M-2 aggregate, which includes time deposits, also fell 0.3 per cent to 1,60 billion dinars (\$4.32 billion).

The central bank's industrial production index fell 8.8 per cent compared with August to 145.9 (base 1979), and was 4.6 per cent higher in September 1982.

The overall cost of living index rose 1.2 per cent in September compared with August to 121.2 (base 1980), and was 4.7 per cent higher than at end-1982.

The Amman wholesale price index in the third quarter of 1983 was 134.5 (base 1979), down 2.6 per cent from the previous quarter but about 4.7 higher than in the third quarter of 1982.

September from 714.3 million dinars (\$1.93 billion) in August, compared with 652.5 million (\$1.76 billion) in September 1982.

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Polish authorities seek way to sell food price rises

WARSAW (R) — Polish Communists Party leaders grappled Saturday with ways to convince the country to accept unpopular food price rises despite rampant inflation.

Informal sources said the issue figured prominently in discussions by the party central committee on Poland's continuing economic crisis.

Members of the committee said bluntly that the authorities' failure to boost industrial production and honour promises to end food rationing was damaging efforts to restore stability and acceptance of communist rule.

The food price rises, averaging 15 per cent but much higher for

rationed luxuries like butter and chicken, are due to take effect on Jan. 1.

They have been widely criticised by many Poles and were publicly questioned Friday by the country's powerful conference of Catholic bishops at the central committee session began.

Because of the sensitivity of the issue, the authorities have been forced to allow people to voice their disapproval through the controlled television and press.

The extraordinary efforts by the authorities to gain public acceptance of the rises through explanation and consultation stems from the fact that previous attempts to balance the nation's food

budget have caused confrontations that have shaken communist authority.

Public resentment is high because the government has not honoured a promise to lift all but meat rationing by the end of the year.

Instead, butter rationing was suddenly restored this month causing a wave of anger which prompted a government apology.

Mr. Zbigniew Bujak, underground leader of Solidarity, said Friday that the banned independent trade union would organise opposition to the increases which he said would hit the poor hardest.

"Every act of protest against these price rises is completely justified," he said.

martial law years, central committee secretary Mr. Manfred Gorywoda told the committee:

"Decisions must be taken more cautiously... casual communiques are not sufficient in such cases. Society must be presented with honest, rational justification that these are necessary."

Deputy Agriculture Minister Jozef Kozioł told the official PAP news agency Saturday that progress was being made towards reducing food subsidies but that they would still cost the state N2 billion this year.

Mr. Kozioł said the present proposals would still not restore market equilibrium.

Emphasising the new approach called for by the party following the turmoil of the Solidarity and

vigorously with emphasis on increased production of food and consumer goods.

Efforts would be made to improve the quality of industrial production and to step up the fight against inflation.

The spokesmen said low productivity and Western sanctions were the main causes of the country's economic difficulties.

In order to intensify the level of consultation with the public over the proposed food price rises, questionnaires would be published in newspapers which every citizen would be able to complete and send to the authorities, they added.

Israel may buy 2m tonnes of oil from Egypt in 1984

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel hopes to buy two million tonnes of oil from Egypt in 1984, an energy ministry spokesman said Sunday.

A delegation from Israel's fuel authority was to travel to Cairo Sunday evening to negotiate the sale, which would provide 20 per cent of Israel's eight million-tonne annual requirement.

Israel bought a similar amount of oil from Egypt in 1983, paying \$24 to \$28 per barrel.

Israel purchased 45 per cent of its petroleum from Mexico this year and filled the balance of its requirements from the spot market, the spokesman said.

As part of an effort to diversify sources, the ministry signed a contract in September to purchase 500,000 tonnes of oil annually from Norway, he said.

The first shipment is due this week.

Malta, Albania sign trade protocol

Argentina to manufacture 20% enriched uranium by '85

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina has mastered the technology of enriching uranium by gaseous diffusion and is building a plant to supply 20 per cent enriched uranium to nuclear power stations at Embalse and Atucha, he said.

In strong concentrations of enriched uranium can be used to make an atomic bomb, but CNEA president Vice-Admiral Carlos Castro Madero stressed at a press conference Friday that Argentina had no intention of manufacturing one.

He said the CNEA had carried out successful tests in enriching natural uranium at its Pilcaniyeu research station 1,600 kilometres southwest of Buenos Aires.

It was now building a commercial enrichment plant there due to enter production in late 1985. He added.

Argentina was now one of only eight countries to master the uranium enrichment process, Castro Madero said.

First Soviet cargo plane lands in Dubai

DUBAI (Agencies) — The first Soviet cargo plane authorised to land in Dubai last week arrived here transporting 18 Arabian thoroughbreds.

The horses, which were raised near Moscow, were bought by a firm here.

The Soviet airline Aeroflot, which also has landing rights in Kuwait and Abu Dhabi, is planning on opening up a regular cargo line between Moscow and Dubai, the daily newspaper Khaleej Times reported here.

While the Soviet Union has diplomatic relations only with Kuwait, it trades with the Gulf. In April, 1983, it was on a list of 84 countries exporting through the port of Dubai.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: There can be a considerable amount of nervous tension today. Remain cheerful. Rise above whatever may test your patience. Sit back and think objectively about that troubling situation.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be careful and avoid possible accidents. Don't make any undue comments to others. Home is your best bet in the evening.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Postpone any possibly poor investments. Study your property, and see how it can be improved. Rest up tonight.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Take control of your life so that you can achieve all you set out to do. Remain calm, cool, and collected. Don't argue.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Be objective about upsetting worries you may have. Improve your relationship. Help a devoted one.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Don't get upset or discouraged if a friend breaks a promise. Don't be forceful at gaining your aims. Tact turns the trick.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Follow the lead of one in power, or you may lose out. Solve problems at work wisely. Relax tonight.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be open minded, but don't commit yourself to anything as yet. Don't follow hunches; they may get you into trouble.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be kind to the one you love. Carry through with a job he or she likes. Don't argue over a large bill.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Pay little attention to fickle partners. Remain stable. Take in stride a distressing situation.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You will gain from showing gratitude for big favors. Avoid fellow workers who like to ridicule you. Keep busy.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Amuse yourself, but don't spend too much money. Concentrate on pleasing a loved one. Take no risks on credit.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Bring harmony into your home where conditions are difficult. Put off entertaining there. Do your work precisely.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

by Martha J. De Witt

ACROSS	26	Gift	44	Pasture	18	Trumped up	
1	Sheepfold	receiver	27	Home: abbr.	23	Male ant	
sounds	28	Setback	45	Quaver	24	Goddess of discord	
5	Spoke	31	Garden	46	Round up	26	Greek communes
"—the	pest	49	Indehiscent	49	Indehiscent	28	Player parts
night	before..."	34	fruit	51	Swiss river	29	Bates the actor
feasts	35	Epic poet	52	Mauna —	30	Furnished	
1	Church list	36	Bullfight cheer	54	Atelier site	31	One of the Smiths
Have a —	feasts	37	John and Jane	55	Salubrious	32	Negri of the silents
by the tail	38	Made					

WORLD

Disappeared Australian premier was a Chinese spy, book says

LONDON (R) — A row blew up Sunday over a book which alleges that former Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt spied for China, with British and Australian newspapers and officials dubbing it a hoax and its author defending his work.

The book, "The Prime Minister Was A Spy," is based on the testimony of former Australian naval officer as recounted by author Anthony Grey. It will be published in Britain on Tuesday.

It says Mr. Holt, who led a liberal government from 1966-67, spied for the Nationalist Chinese and then communist China for almost 40 years.

Mr. Holt disappeared while swimming near Melbourne in 1967 and was believed to have drowned. But Mr. Grey says that far from drowning, he was picked up by a Chinese submarine.

Australian attorney-general, Gareth Evans, is quoted as saying in Sunday's edition of the London Observer newspaper: "The whole tale seems to be straight out of fruitcake land."

Public figures in Australia bel-

lieved the story was a spectacular hoax similar to the faked "Hitler diaries" bought by a West German magazine earlier this year.

The book says Holt passed on intelligence about Australia's policies and those of its allies, including the United States.

Mr. Grey says Commander Titcombe, who later became an international businessman, gleaned much of his information from high-ranking Chinese officials.

But he adds that Chinese officials, contacted by Commander Titcombe earlier this year, refused to supply any details about Mr. Holt's life in exile or whether he was still alive.

Mr. Grey says the Nationalist Chinese recruited Mr. Holt in 1929 while he was studying law at Melbourne University.

He says Mr. Holt spied for communist China in earnest from

1957 and did so intermittently right up to and including his time as prime minister between 1966 and 1967.

Holt, therefore, can perhaps be said to have carved out for himself a unique niche as the highest-ranking spy the communist world has ever had in the West," he says.

Mr. Grey says Premier Holt, with an appetite for luxury and glamour, supplied a steady stream of cabinet papers to his controller.

According to Chinese sources, he also provided vital clues about U.S. intentions in Vietnam enabling Peking to conclude Washington would not threaten it directly in that war.

The book says Commander Titcombe unravelled the story after hearing a chance remark in Iraq in 1973 when an Arab diplomat referred to "a prominent Australian who had sought asylum in China."

In the years that followed, he had a series of meetings with Chinese who described themselves as government representatives of the People's Republic of China.

Holt's widow says story is 'poppycock'

SYDNEY (R) — The widow of former Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt, who disappeared in 1967, denied Sunday he had spied for China and said "poppycock" to a claim that he had gone to China in a submarine.

Dame Zara Holt said she did not know whether to laugh or cry over the claim in a book, "The Prime Minister Was A Spy," to be published this week.

Mr. Holt, who disappeared while swimming in the sea near Melbourne, did not drown, said the book's author, former Reuter correspondent Anthony Grey.

He was picked up by two frogmen, taken to a waiting Chinese submarine and shipped back to China, said Mr. Grey.

Reporters who visited the village of San Nicolas on Wednesday were told by survivors and relatives that soldiers shot 20 women and children and drowned a further 30 people by driving them into a nearby lake with machine-guns fire.

The U.S. officials, who declined

Salvador colonel says troops killed civilians.

SAN SALVADOR (R) — The commander of a Salvadoran army battalion has admitted his troops killed civilians but denied deliberate massacre in an anti-guerrilla sweep, U.S. officials said.

Col. Domingo Monterrosa, in charge of the sweep early this month by the elite U.S.-trained Atlacatl battalion, said he could not "deny the fact that civilians were killed," the officials told Reuters.

Col. Monterrosa told Reuters Saturday: "We heard gunfire coming from hillside and we fired back. We couldn't tell whether there were children, women or men there."

Reporters who visited the village of San Nicolas on Wednesday were told by survivors and relatives that soldiers shot 20 women and children and drowned a further 30 people by driving them into a nearby lake with machine-guns fire.

The U.S. officials, who declined

to be named, said Col. Monterrosa's statement contradicted an army statement Friday, which said the bodies discovered by reporters and those who drowned were "subversive casualties."

A U.S. embassy spokesman said U.S. officials were investigating the case but had called off a visit to San Nicolas because the Salvadoran military told us it was hostile territory."

Foreign journalists saw about 20 decomposing corpses, attacked by vultures, in the house where the massacre is alleged to have taken place. At least three of them appeared to belong to small children.

A 10-year-old boy told reporters he escaped death by falling under his mother's body when the soldiers opened fire. The boy, Aguilino Gravier, said the man who ordered troops to open fire identified himself as Col. Monterrosa. Col. Monterrosa has denied he ever gave such an order.

COLUMN

Man kills family, commits suicide

PURFLAND, Oregon (R) — A successful businessman shot and killed his wife and their four children before turning the gun on himself as police knocked at his front door. Police said they were responding to a telephone call received Saturday from a woman who managed only to say "I've been shot" before the line went dead. They found the bodies of Robert Galloway, 52, his wife, Mary Lou, 44, and two of their four children, daughter Lori, 16, and son Larry, 12. Police found a pistol and the family dog, who had also been shot, next to Robert Galloway's body. The bodies of the other two Galloway children, Ron, 14, and James, 20, were discovered at the offices of the company owned by Mr. Galloway. Police described the case as the worst-ever murder-suicide in Portland.

U.K. golfer hits Hercules aircraft

CAMPBELTOWN, Scotland (R) — Golfer John Gallacher drove his tee shot at the ninth hole into the record books here this weekend, hitting a Royal Air Force Hercules transport plane. When air crew reported a dimpled dent in the fuselage after landing, the 39-year-old electrician said: "I knew it had to be me. The plane came in very low just as I lofted my tee shot." An RAF spokesman said: "It's the first time we've logged a mid-air collision with a golf ball."

American missile system reportedly in Soviet hands

LONDON (R) — A complete U.S. missile guidance system is due to be shipped from Sweden to the Soviet Union Sunday on the last leg of a smuggling journey masterminded by Soviet intelligence. A British newspaper said Saturday night, "The Sunday Times" said the computerised system was one of two supplied by the United States to South Africa and secretly diverted by Soviet agents. Western intelligence officials were trying to foil the plan and the U.S. State Department had appealed in vain to the Swedish government to block the shipment from Malmo. It said, Britain's Defense Ministry refused to comment on the report.

Chinese-born scientist fined

DETROIT (R) — A Chinese-born scientist at Detroit's Wayne State University has been fined \$10,000 and given a three-year suspended prison sentence for illegal exports of high-technology equipment to China. Pao-Kuang Kuo, a physics professor, was also placed on four years' probation by a federal judge after pleading guilty to sending 642 pieces of electronic components to China in early 1981 without an export license. Prof. Kuo, 48, told Reuters he committed the offence for humanitarian reasons and that as a scientist he was obliged "to give help where I can". Prof. Kuo, an American citizen, said he settled in the United States in 1959. A spokesman for Wayne State University said Kuo was highly regarded as a researcher in the field of computers and electronics.

Property of jailed mafia boss seized

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy (R) — Police said they had applied a new anti-mafia law to confiscate property worth millions of dollars from a gangster involved in kidnapping the grandson of U.S. oil millionaire Paul Getty 10 years ago. Severe Mammoliti is currently serving 10 years in prison for crimes including drug smuggling and belonging to a criminal organisation. Police said he was involved in the kidnap of Paul Getty III, whose captors cut off one of his ears and posted it to the family to back their ransom demand.

Church-backed paper appears in Manila

MANILA (R) — A new church-backed newspaper appeared in Manila Sunday, the latest tabloid since the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Australians could keep peace in Kampuchea'

DARWIN, Australia (R) — Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Sunday his government would favourably consider any proposal to send an Australian peacekeeping force to Kampuchea if Vietnamese forces withdrew.

He was commenting on a statement by Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali that Australia could play an even greater

You can't say Dallas does not love you'

DALLAS (R) — "I heard a rifle shot and I was immediately filled with apprehension," former Texas Governor John Connally recalls when asked about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy 20 years ago.

Marina Porter, then married to Lee Harvey Oswald who pulled the trigger, confesses she is confused about exactly what happened on Nov. 22, 1963.

Both survived one of America's darkest hours, but with scars.

Mr. Connally is physically inflicted by bullets fired by Oswald in the sniper attack from the Texas school book depository. Marina's scars are in the mind, carved by the bitterness and stigma suffered by an innocent victim.

Both still live in Texas. Mr. Connally as a multi-millionaire in Houston and Marina in a modest home in Rockwall County, just northeast of the Dallas city limits.

The assassination took place near the end of President Kennedy's visit to Dallas, where the previous month U.N. ambassador Adlai Stevenson had been spat upon and hit with a placard during a demonstration by right-wing extremists.

Despite fears of more protests, the motorcade was greeted by cheering crowds and Mr. Connally's wife, Nellie, turned round and exclaimed to President Kennedy: "Mr. President, you can't say Dallas doesn't love you."

Then the shots rang out.

"I turned to look over my right shoulder where a shot came from the see if I could see anything unusual, to see if I could see the president out of the corner of my eye," Mr. Connally said in an interview with Reuters.

"I didn't. And I was turning to look over my left shoulder into the back seat and that's when I felt the impact of the bullet hit me."

Mrs. Connally remembered hearing a noise.

"I looked over my right shoulder and the president was right there, clutching his neck and just slumping down, no expression, no utterance, just slumping down," she said.

Marina, 22, Russian-born and a U.S. resident for only a year when the killing took place, was left widowed, humiliated and with two young daughters to raise.

Her husband, a Marxist, shot the president and was himself gunned down while under police escort by nightclub owner Jack Ruby two days later.

In the past she has expressed bitterness at her former husband, whom she met after he went to live in the Soviet Union for three years in 1959.

"I can never forget or forgive what he did — to me and to my children, to the president and his family, to the world," she said six years ago while promoting a book on her life.

Today she says she is less certain about Oswald's role in the assassination and is not sure whether the Warren commission was correct in concluding that he acted alone.

She describes herself today as full-time housewife to Porter, a carpenter. They married in 1965. They were divorced in the mid-1970s, but reunited soon after.

Marina said that, despite her unwitting role in the assassination, she intends to remain in Texas.



Queen, Prince Philip begin anniversary miles apart

HYDERABAD, India (R) — Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip began their 36th wedding anniversary Sunday miles apart.

On the fourth day of a state visit to India by the British royal couple, the 62-year-old prince was spending the day at a big game park in central India viewing tigers from elephant-back.

He was due to rejoin the queen in the historic southern city of Hyderabad for a quiet evening together.

Almost outshining the queen, he arrived wearing bright saffron robes but had removed an ear-ring he usually wears in one ear.

Karha National Park, 50 km (31 miles) north of Hyderabad, became a centre for conserving India's endangered tiger population in 1974.

The queen, 57, was spending the morning attending a church service here and visiting a small village with a population of about 4,000.

Saturday night the queen, dressed in a long turquoise dress and wearing a brilliant necklace of aquamarines and diamonds, attended a banquet given by Andhra Pradesh State Governor Ram Lal.

The queen arrived 23 minutes late for the dinner but officials of the royal party were unable to explain why.

She sat next to the state's colonial chief minister, N.T. Rama Rao, a film star turned politician who heavily beat Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party in local elections here last January.

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